

# CENSUS

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*and you*

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## Telephone Industry Rang Up Almost \$210 Billion in Revenue in 1995

Every time we need to speak to someone sitting hundreds of miles away, call in sick to our office, or even order a carry-out pizza, we're reminded just how dependent we are on the telephone. Our dependence is evidenced by the \$210 billion in revenue the telephone industry generated during 1995, which was up 8 percent from the previous year.

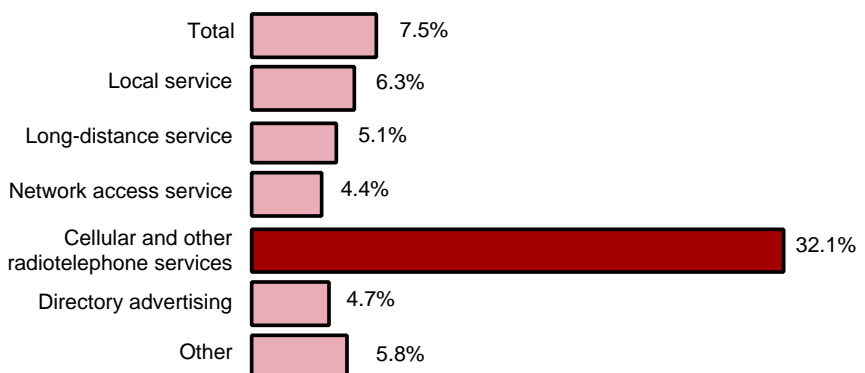
Telephone communications dwarfed other communication services such as radio (\$9 billion in revenue) and television (\$27 billion).

Nonresidential customers contributed 58 percent of telephone industry revenue from long-distance, local, and network access services, the industry's three leading revenue sources. (These three sources generated \$81 billion, \$50 billion, and \$34 billion, respectively, in 1995.)

Although not among the top three revenue sources, cellular and other

### Though Not the Largest Source of Revenue, Cellular Service Leads the Industry in Growth

Telephone communications – percent change in operating revenue, by source: 1994 to 1995



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce. Based on tables from upcoming *Annual Survey of Communication Services: 1995*, Series BC/95, World Wide Web ([www.census.gov/svsd/www/ascs.html](http://www.census.gov/svsd/www/ascs.html)).

radiotelephone services is the fastest growing of the revenue sources. It's growing so fast that if current trends continue, it soon will be among the top three (i.e., long distance, local, and network access services).

Cellular/radiotelephone has accounted for about one-third of the entire industry's revenue growth each of the last four years.

### Inside This Issue!

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## Telephone Industry

*Continued from page 1*

Learn more about the telephone industry (SIC 481), which consists of radiotelephone (SIC 4812) and other telephone communications (SIC 4813) via tables on our Web site excerpted from the upcoming *Annual Survey of Communication Services: 1995* report.

The tables also profile three other groups of industries: broadcasting, consisting of radio (SIC 4832) and TV (SIC 4833); cable and other pay TV services (SIC 4841); and telegraph and other communications services (SICs 4822 and 4899).

A selection of the tables from the upcoming *1995 Annual Survey of Communications Services* report are located on our Internet site ([www.census.gov/svsd/www/ascs.html](http://www.census.gov/svsd/www/ascs.html)).

You can obtain the remaining tables by calling our Services Division (301-457-2766). The full report, which contains all the tables and some analysis of the findings, will be released later this year.

For more information on telephone industry statistics, contact Ruth Bramblett, Services Division (301-457-2766; [ruth.a.bramblett@ccmail.census.gov](mailto:ruth.a.bramblett@ccmail.census.gov)).

## Business in ZIP Code Areas

You say you like *County Business Patterns*, our popular annual series with employment and establishment data for counties? There's now a similar series for ZIP code areas available on CD-ROM.

The disc has statistics for hundreds of industries in over 39,000 ZIP code areas. The disc comes with *Windows* software.

You can order the disc for \$90 from Customer Services (301-457-4100). For more information, contact Thomas Bell, Economic Planning and Coordination Division (301-457-2580; [cbp@census.gov](mailto:cbp@census.gov)).

## Questions or Orders

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## Census and You

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**More Than Just Counties!**

## CountyScope™ Has It All – Or Almost All!

Telling you what's in our revolutionary new *CountyScope*™ may take longer than saying what's not – but we'll try.

*CountyScope* is a customized CD-ROM that gives you virtually all the information you could want on disc for a particular county – 11 different data sets in all. *Windows*-based software makes the disc easy to use.

*CountyScope* is the brainchild of Census Bureau computer specialist David Shaw of our Customer Services office. David observes: "Up to now people needing different data sets for a single area had to buy a host of different files. We wanted to make it easier and cheaper for them to get this information for a single county."

Don't let the name mislead you. "The county is the basic 'packaging' unit," David notes. In fact, data are given for counties, cities, census tracts, block numbering areas, and block groups and blocks. ZIP codes are especially well-covered in the files.

Since this is a customized product, users can select several counties on one disc – for example, all counties in a planning region or all metro counties in a region.

The range of information is staggering. The disc has detailed files from the 1990 census and the 1992 Economic Census – plus extensive geographic information as well.

It has *Summary Tape Files 3A* and *3B* giving users data from the 1990 census sample questionnaire – with

statistics on age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, urban and rural population and housing, income and poverty, education, industry and occupation, commuting patterns, veteran status, vehicles available, and much more.

It also includes tables dealing with the physical characteristics of housing units and their financial characteristics (e.g., rent, value, housing costs, etc.).

You can purchase *CountyScope* from Customer Services (301-457-4100; [orders@census.gov](mailto:orders@census.gov)).

The first *metro* county costs \$400; subsequent *metro* counties cost \$40. The first *nonmetro* county costs \$300 (if no metro county is ordered); subsequent *nonmetro* counties cost \$30.

For more information, contact David Shaw, Administrative and Customer Services Division (301-457-1222; [david.c.shaw@ccmail.census.gov](mailto:david.c.shaw@ccmail.census.gov)).

## Happy New Year – All 266.5 Million of You!

How many of us rang in the New Year? The January 1, 1997, population of the United States was projected by the Census Bureau to number 266,499,365.

During the past year, our population increased by 2.3 million people or 0.9 percent. Net migration from overseas accounted for one-third of the growth.

The January 1, 1997, figure is based on a projected 3.8 million births, 2.3 million deaths, net international

migration of 809,000, and net return to the United States of 27,000 American citizens (including armed forces) during 1996.

The projections do not include U.S. citizens – armed forces or civilian – who live abroad.

Our Web site has projections of our national and state populations and a schedule for upcoming projections ([www.census.gov/population/www/projections/popproj.html](http://www.census.gov/population/www/projections/popproj.html)).

### Data Sets in *CountyScope*™

- 1990 Summary Tape File 1B (block data)
- 1990 Summary Tape File 3A (block groups, census tracts, places, county, etc.)
- 1990 Summary Tape File 3B (ZIP code areas)
- 1990 Public Use Microdata Samples (DOS only)
- 1990 County-to-County In-Migration
- 1990 County-to-County Out-Migration
- 1992 and 1987 Economic Census, ZIP Code File
- 1993-1994 County Business Patterns
- 1994 ZIP Code Business Patterns
- 1994 Census Tract Street Index, Version 2 (tract locator)
- 1995 TIGER/Line™ Files (DOS only)
- LandView II (DOS only)

## State Rankings – Population, Change, Births, Deaths, and Migration

(Population in thous. Population estimates incorporate revisions of estimates from previous years and the results of special censuses and test censuses conducted by the Census Bureau.)

July 1, 1995, to July 1, 1996

	July 1, 1996, popu- lation estimate	Rank	Population change			Natural change rate <sup>2</sup>	Rank	Birth rate <sup>2</sup>		Death rate <sup>2</sup>	Rank	Net international migra- tion rate <sup>2</sup>		Rank	Net domestic migra- tion rate <sup>2</sup>		Rank
			Numer- ical <sup>1</sup>	Rank	Per- cent	Rank		Rate	Rank			Rate	Rank		Rate	Rank	
United States	265,284	(X)	2,394	(X)	0.9	(X)	0.6	(X)	1.5	(X)	0.9	(X)	0.3	(X)	–	(X)	(X)
Alabama	4,273	23	27	24	0.6	32	0.4	35	1.4	26	1.0	9	0.1	45	0.2	29	29
Alaska	607	48	4	41	0.7	25	1.3	2	1.7	4	0.4	51	0.2	22	-0.7	47	47
Arizona	4,428	21	123	5	2.9	2	0.9	6	1.7	5	0.8	36	0.3	12	1.7	2	2
Arkansas	2,510	33	25	27	1.0	17	0.3	42	1.4	25	1.1	4	–	47	0.6	11	11
California	31,878	1	313	2	1.0	18	1.0	3	1.7	2	0.7	47	0.8	1	-0.8	48	48
Colorado	3,823	25	75	8	2.0	5	0.8	10	1.5	14	0.7	48	0.3	17	1.0	6	6
Connecticut	3,274	28	3	43	0.1	46	0.5	27	1.4	31	0.9	29	0.3	16	-0.6	46	46
Delaware	725	46	8	38	1.1	15	0.5	18	1.4	20	0.9	32	0.2	24	0.4	15	15
District of Columbia	543	50	-11	51	-2.0	51	0.3	43	1.4	22	1.1	3	0.7	2	-3.1	51	51
Florida	14,400	4	216	3	1.5	11	0.2	48	1.3	39	1.1	2	0.6	4	0.7	9	9
Georgia	7,353	10	145	4	2.0	4	0.7	11	1.5	10	0.8	40	0.2	21	1.1	4	4
Hawaii	1,184	41	5	40	0.4	38	1.0	5	1.5	11	0.6	49	0.6	5	-1.1	49	49
Idaho	1,189	40	23	29	2.0	6	0.8	8	1.6	9	0.7	45	0.2	19	0.9	7	7
Illinois	11,847	6	56	13	0.5	35	0.6	13	1.6	8	0.9	22	0.3	9	-0.5	43	43
Indiana	5,841	14	44	15	0.8	24	0.5	24	1.4	18	0.9	23	0.1	42	0.2	27	27
Iowa	2,852	30	9	36	0.3	44	0.3	46	1.3	44	1.0	7	0.1	34	-0.1	33	33
Kansas	2,572	32	9	37	0.3	42	0.5	22	1.5	15	0.9	21	0.1	28	-0.3	40	40
Kentucky	3,884	24	27	25	0.7	29	0.4	39	1.4	38	1.0	14	–	46	0.3	21	21
Louisiana	4,351	22	13	34	0.3	45	0.6	15	1.5	13	0.9	26	0.1	38	-0.4	42	42
Maine	1,243	39	5	39	0.4	39	0.2	50	1.1	51	1.0	16	–	49	0.2	26	26
Maryland	5,072	19	33	22	0.6	31	0.6	16	1.4	21	0.8	35	0.3	11	-0.2	38	38
Massachusetts	6,092	13	21	30	0.4	40	0.3	45	1.2	48	0.9	24	0.3	10	-0.3	39	39
Michigan	9,594	8	56	12	0.6	33	0.5	21	1.4	27	0.9	33	0.1	25	-0.1	32	32
Minnesota	4,658	20	43	16	0.9	19	0.5	17	1.4	35	0.8	37	0.1	26	0.3	24	24
Mississippi	2,716	31	20	31	0.7	27	0.5	19	1.5	12	1.0	10	–	50	0.2	28	28
Missouri	5,359	16	39	18	0.7	26	0.3	41	1.4	36	1.0	6	0.1	35	0.3	17	17
Montana	879	44	9	35	1.0	16	0.4	37	1.3	45	0.9	31	–	48	0.6	13	13
Nebraska	1,652	37	13	33	0.8	23	0.5	28	1.4	23	0.9	19	0.1	29	0.2	25	25
Nevada	1,603	38	70	10	4.5	1	0.8	9	1.6	6	0.8	38	0.4	8	3.3	1	1
New Hampshire	1,162	42	14	32	1.2	14	0.5	26	1.3	43	0.8	39	0.1	37	0.7	10	10
New Jersey	7,988	9	38	20	0.5	34	0.5	29	1.4	19	1.0	15	0.5	6	-0.5	44	44
New Mexico	1,713	36	24	28	1.4	12	0.8	7	1.6	7	0.8	44	0.3	15	0.3	20	20
New York	18,185	3	-6	50	-0.0	48	0.5	23	1.5	16	0.9	20	0.7	3	-1.2	50	50
North Carolina	7,323	11	121	6	1.7	9	0.5	25	1.4	28	0.9	28	0.1	32	1.1	3	3
North Dakota	644	47	2	46	0.3	43	0.4	40	1.3	40	1.0	18	0.1	31	-0.1	36	36
Ohio	11,173	7	39	19	0.3	41	0.4	33	1.4	32	1.0	17	0.1	41	-0.1	34	34
Oklahoma	3,301	27	26	26	0.8	22	0.4	38	1.4	30	1.0	8	0.1	30	0.3	18	18
Oregon	3,204	29	55	14	1.7	7	0.5	32	1.4	37	0.9	27	0.2	18	1.1	5	5
Pennsylvania	12,056	5	-4	49	–	49	0.2	49	1.3	47	1.1	5	0.1	27	-0.3	41	41
Rhode Island	990	43	-1	48	-0.1	50	0.3	47	1.3	46	1.0	11	0.2	20	-0.6	45	45
South Carolina	3,699	26	32	23	0.9	21	0.5	31	1.4	33	0.9	25	0.1	39	0.3	16	16
South Dakota	732	45	3	44	0.4	37	0.5	30	1.4	17	1.0	13	0.1	36	-0.1	37	37
Tennessee	5,320	17	73	9	1.4	13	0.4	36	1.4	29	1.0	12	0.1	44	0.9	8	8
Texas	19,128	2	327	1	1.7	8	1.0	4	1.7	3	0.7	46	0.4	7	0.3	19	19
Utah	2,000	34	42	17	2.2	3	1.5	1	2.0	1	0.6	50	0.2	23	0.5	14	14
Vermont	589	49	4	42	0.7	30	0.3	44	1.2	49	0.9	34	0.1	33	0.3	22	22
Virginia	6,675	12	60	11	0.9	20	0.6	14	1.4	34	0.8	41	0.3	14	–	30	30
Washington	5,533	15	85	7	1.6	10	0.7	12	1.4	24	0.8	43	0.3	13	0.6	12	12
West Virginia	1,826	35	–	47	–	47	–	51	1.2	50	1.1	1	–	51	–	31	31
Wisconsin	5,160	18	38	21	0.7	28	0.4	34	1.3	41	0.9	30	0.1	43	0.3	23	23
Wyoming	481	51	2	45	0.5	36	0.5	20	1.3	42	0.8	42	0.1	40	-0.1	35	35

– Represents zero. X Not applicable. <sup>1</sup>Population change includes the listed demographic components of change (births, deaths, net international migration, and net domestic migration) plus net federal movement and a small residual. <sup>2</sup>Rates are calculated by dividing the component by the 1995 population and multiplying by 100.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce. World Wide Web ([www.census.gov/Press-Release/tab3net.prn](http://www.census.gov/Press-Release/tab3net.prn)).



## West and South Still Tops

*Rankings on page 4*

States with the fastest population growth rates continue to be concentrated in the West and South, according to 1996 Census Bureau population estimates. Get these estimates via our Web site (see below).

### West

Nevada was the nation's fastest-growing state, increasing by 4.5 percent or 70,000 people between July 1995 and July 1996.

Overall, population growth in the West was 1.4 percent. California's population grew faster than the nation's for the first time since 1991-92. The state had the greatest net domestic outmigration of any state: 259,000 more persons moved out of the state than moved in from other states. However, this loss was more than offset by having the nation's largest population gains from international migration (246,000) and natural population change (births minus deaths), at 328,000.

### Life After Lay-Off

How quickly do workers rebound from a lay-off? Between January 1993 and December 1995, about 9.4 million workers lost their jobs through displacement. By February 1996, about 72 percent had a new job. Manufacturing workers were the largest share of those displaced and among the least likely to be reemployed.

### Everywhere Else

The South's growth rate of 1.2 percent ranked it second to the West. The South was the only region to show population growth from net domestic immigration (382,000). All the other regions lost population through migration to other states.

The Midwest had a growth rate of 0.6 percent; the Northeast, a rate of 0.1 percent. As the table on page 4 shows, three states and the District of Columbia lost population.

State population estimates and demographic components of change data are available on the Web ([www.census.gov/population/www/estimates/statepop.html](http://www.census.gov/population/www/estimates/statepop.html)). Less detailed tables are available from the Population Division (301-457-2422; [pop@census.gov](mailto:pop@census.gov)) or via the Web ([www.census.gov/Press-Release/cb96-224.html](http://www.census.gov/Press-Release/cb96-224.html)).

For more information, contact Gregory Harper, Population Division (301-457-2385; [gregory.s.harper@ccmail.census.gov](mailto:gregory.s.harper@ccmail.census.gov)).

This information comes from a supplement to the February 1996 Current Population Survey conducted by the Census Bureau for the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).

You can get microdata (i.e., household records with identifying information removed) from Census for \$175 on computer tape or CD-ROM. Contact Customer Services. You can get statistics based on the file on the BLS Web site ([stats.bls.gov/news.release/disp.toc.html](http://stats.bls.gov/news.release/disp.toc.html)).

## Rolling Stones

During the past 30 years (1960 to 1990), America's most mobile folks lived in Nevada and Alaska. They're the ones most likely to have moved – according to the Census Bureau. People living in New York, Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island were the least likely to move.

Source: State tables, 1960 to 1990 censuses of housing ([www.census.gov/hhes/www/censhsg.html](http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/censhsg.html)). Paper copies available.

Contact: Bob Bonnette (301-763-8553; [rbonnet@census.gov](mailto:rbonnet@census.gov)).

### Business Capital Investment Tops \$549 Billion

Businesses with five or more employees invested \$549.3 billion for new and used capital goods in 1994, a 12 percent increase from 1993, so says a report from the Census Bureau. Capital goods are items ordinarily depreciated by businesses, including buildings and other structures, machinery and equipment, furniture and fixtures, computers, and vehicles.

The report, entitled *Annual Capital Expenditures: 1994*, Series ACE/94, provides information on capital investment by nonfarm businesses, in new and used structures and equipment, for 94 industry categories.

The report is available for \$5 from the U.S. Government Printing Office (stock number 003-024-08811-8) and via the Web ([www.census.gov/prod/www/titles.html#mm](http://www.census.gov/prod/www/titles.html#mm)).

For more information, contact Charles Funk, Agriculture and Financial Statistics Division (301-763-2542; [charles.a.funk@ccmail.census.gov](mailto:charles.a.funk@ccmail.census.gov)).

## More Obstacles for Children Living With Single Parent Who's Never Been Married

Children living with two parents are likely to grow up in circumstances far different from children living with a single parent. Children living with two parents are likely to be in a home with an educated, employed parent, with an income well above the poverty level. They are likely to live in an owner-occupied housing unit.

Children in single-parent homes are less likely to live in such circumstances. Almost 60 percent of children living with just their mother are in poverty or near poverty. Nonetheless, children living with a divorced single parent (especially with their father) often face better circumstances than do those living with a parent who has never married.

For example, children living with a divorced single parent are more likely to be living with a parent who has a

high school education than are those with never-married single parents.

Housing also may differ. Most children in single-parent homes live in rental units. Of the 19 million children under age 18 in single-parent homes, 12 million (64 percent) live in rentals.

When a child in a single-parent home does live in an owner-occupied unit, the chances are greater that the parent (particularly if it's the father) is divorced rather than never married. Over half of the 6.8 million children living with single parents in owner-occupied units are with a divorced parent. Only 21 percent are with a never-married parent.

Finally, children living with a divorced single parent are less likely to be poor. About 45 percent of children living with a divorced mother live in or near poverty; for children

with never-married mothers, the figure is 69 percent.

Children in single-parent homes living with their father (especially if he is divorced) are much more likely to live in a home with a higher median income than are those living with their mother (regardless of her marital status).

Learn more about the circumstances of America's children in our recent statistics on *Marital Status and Living Arrangements: March 1995 (Update)*, Series P20-491. The tables have extensive information on the marital status of the overall population.

You can obtain the source of these statistics in a set of printed tables (PPL-52) for \$28.50 from the Population Division (301-457-2422) or in .pdf format via the Internet ([www.census.gov/prod/www/titles.html#popspec](http://www.census.gov/prod/www/titles.html#popspec)).

Note that the PPL-52 contains 10 historical tables in appendices *not* found in the .pdf version cited above. These tables (and two others) are elsewhere on our Web site ([www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/ms-la.html](http://www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/ms-la.html)).

For more information, contact Arlene Saluter, Population Division (301-457-2465; [asaluter@census.gov](mailto:asaluter@census.gov)).

## Our Mountain Getaway

Units that are classified as vacant for seasonal, recreational, or occasional use make up a class that we can call "vacation" homes. These may be big summer estates on Long Island, time-sharing condos in Fort Lauderdale, or simple fishing cabins in northern Michigan.

In the 1990 census, we found that 3 percent of U.S. housing units fell into this category. Many analysts use this category to estimate the number of second homes in a given area.

Florida has been the clear leader in the number of these homes the last two decades, but, before 1980, the undisputed champion was New York. On a percentage basis, Vermont (16.7 percent in 1990), Maine (15.0 percent), and New Hampshire (11.3 percent) have been tops since the first housing census in 1940.

For more information, contact Bob Bonnette, Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division (301-457-8553; [rbonnett@census.gov](mailto:rbonnett@census.gov)).

### Results From New Survey

Look for results from the Property Owners and Managers Survey in an upcoming issue of *Census and You*.

## Family Matters

Is the “family” dying out in America? Hardly. In 1995, 69.3 million of our 99 million households were families. But proportionately there are fewer than there were, say in 1940, when nine households of every 10 housed a family.

Look for information on family life in America in a report on *Household and Family Characteristics: March 1995* (P20-488) available on our Web site in .pdf format ([www.census.gov/prod/www/titles.html#popspec](http://www.census.gov/prod/www/titles.html#popspec)). The Internet version contains text and detailed tables.

We also have historical tables elsewhere on our Web site

([www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/hh-fam.html](http://www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/hh-fam.html)).

For a free single copy of the printed report or more information about the statistics, contact Ken Bryson, Population Division (301-457-2465; [kenneth.r.bryson@ccmail.census.gov](mailto:kenneth.r.bryson@ccmail.census.gov)).

You can get a printed copy of the detailed tables for \$36 from the Population Division (301-457-2422; [pop@census.gov](mailto:pop@census.gov)). Ask for PPL-46.

## Statistical Abstract

The *Statistical Abstract* (see December 1996 *Census and You*) is everybody’s favorite factbook with statistics on crime, culture, children, computers, construction, consumers,

and lots of other topics that begin with other letters.

The printed version is available from the National Technical Information Service (703-487-4650) for \$35 (hardcover, PB96-965301AHL) or \$30 (papercopy, PB96-965801AHL). You also can get it from the U.S. Government Printing Office for \$47 (hardcover, stock number 003-024-08810-0) or \$40 (papercopy, stock number 003-024-08809-6).

Get it free via our Web site ([www.census.gov/prod/2/gen/96statab/96statab.html](http://www.census.gov/prod/2/gen/96statab/96statab.html)). We expect the CD-ROM version in February.

For more information, contact Glenn King or Lars Johanson, Administrative and Customer Services Division (301-457-1171; [ljohanso@census.gov](mailto:ljohanso@census.gov)).

### Households by Type and Selected Characteristics: 1995

(Thous.)

Characteristics	All households	Family households				Nonfamily households		
		Total	Married couple	Female householder	Male householder	Total	Female householder	Male householder
All households	98,990	69,305	53,858	12,220	3,226	29,686	16,496	13,190
Race and Hispanic origin <sup>1</sup> :								
White	83,737	58,437	47,899	8,031	2,507	25,300	14,207	11,093
Black	11,655	8,093	3,842	3,716	536	3,562	1,909	1,653
Hispanic	7,735	6,200	4,235	1,485	479	1,535	745	790
Size of household:								
1 person	24,732	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	24,732	14,592	10,140
2 persons	31,834	27,875	21,366	5,065	1,444	3,959	1,677	2,282
3 persons	16,827	16,212	11,485	3,809	918	614	149	465
4 persons	15,321	15,056	12,741	1,837	478	265	56	209
5 persons	6,616	6,530	5,433	904	193	86	7	79
6 persons	2,279	2,260	1,823	337	100	19	12	8
7 or more persons	1,382	1,372	1,010	269	92	10	3	7
Average size	2.65	3.25	3.27	3.19	3.19	1.24	1.15	1.36
Percent with own children under age 18	34.6	49.5	46.9	62.3	44.6	(X)	(X)	(X)
Age of householder:								
Under 25	5,444	3,079	1,632	1,124	323	2,365	1,107	1,258
25 to 64	72,180	54,990	42,940	9,561	2,489	17,191	7,648	9,544
65 and over	21,365	11,237	9,286	1,536	414	10,128	7,741	2,388

X Not applicable. <sup>1</sup>Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce. *Household and Family Characteristics: March 1995*, Series P20-428.

## Legal Eagles

Nationwide over half the revenue legal firms took in came from businesses; 40 percent came from individuals; 4 percent came from government.

The proportion of revenue from each source varies widely throughout the country. As the table here shows, firms in larger metro areas usually generated most of their revenue serving business clients; in many smaller metro areas, revenues came primarily from individual clients.

The table has data for selected metro areas, including the 16 with over \$1 billion in total receipts for legal services. New York, Los Angeles, DC, and Chicago were the big players, generating 29 percent of all receipts earned through legal services.

Legal services is just one of many industries covered in the *1992 Census of Service Industries, Sources of Receipts or Revenue* report (Series SC92-S-4). What makes the report especially valuable is the substantial detail for states and metro areas.

In the report you learn that –

- Symphony orchestras, opera companies, and chamber music groups receive more than half their revenue from grants, contributions, and other tax-exempt sources. Only 38 percent comes from admissions.

- Movie theaters take in 26 percent of their revenue through sales of refreshments.

- Coin laundry and drycleaning services get 47 percent of their revenue from washer receipts, 25 percent from dryer receipts, and 13 percent from drycleaning machine receipts.

### Sources of Receipts for Legal Services in Selected Metropolitan Areas: 1992

	Receipts (\$Mil.)	Individuals	Percent from – Business firms	Government	Other
United States	\$101,114.2	40	51	4	6
Abilene, TX	25.4	63	27	5	5
Albuquerque, NM	240.5	39	52	7	2
Ann Arbor, MI	88.3	46	44	5	5
Anchorage, AK	213.8	51	36	10	3
Atlanta, GA	1,616.8	30	59	2	8
Bangor, ME	36.9	63	34	2	1
Boston, MA-NH	2,663.1	27	67	3	4
Charleston, WV	165.5	40	52	3	5
Chicago, IL	5,066.0	27	61	4	8
Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN	484.9	52	43	3	3
Colorado Springs, CO	97.7	62	28	2	9
Dallas, TX	1,959.3	29	56	3	12
Daytona Beach, FL	81.5	77	19	3	1
Denver, CO	1,002.1	31	62	5	3
Detroit, MI	1,643.0	40	47	3	10
Fort Wayne, IN	88.8	51	38	3	7
Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	383.0	52	39	3	7
Hartford, CT	599.7	50	43	4	3
Houston, TX	2,648.6	33	52	4	11
Iowa City, IA	16.5	88	8	4	–
Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA	6,970.3	31	57	3	9
Miami, FL	1,514.2	53	40	3	4
Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI	1,341.7	31	60	5	4
New York, NY	11,412.8	23	71	2	4
Phoenix-Mesa, AZ	947.9	38	54	5	3
Philadelphia, PA-NJ	3,002.6	47	44	3	6
San Diego, CA	1,189.1	55	35	2	8
San Francisco, CA	2,689.1	23	68	4	5
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, WA	1,145.4	35	56	4	5
Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV	5,750.1	20	69	4	7

– Represents zero.

Note: May not add due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce. *1992 Census of Service Industries, Sources of Receipts or Revenue*, Series SC92-S-4.

- Rug and upholstery cleaners get 83 percent of their receipts from cleaning done at your house; 11 percent from cleaning at their plant.

The report is available in print, on CD-ROM, and online via the Internet. Get the report for \$10 from our Jeffersonville, Indiana, facility (address, see page 2).

The online version is on the Web ([www.census.gov/prod/www/titles.html#ser](http://www.census.gov/prod/www/titles.html#ser)). The CD-ROM (*Economic Census CD-ROM 1J*) will be available for \$150 from Customer Services (301-457-4100) in March.

For more information, contact Jack Moody, Services Division (301-457-2689; [scb@census.gov](mailto:scb@census.gov)).



## “Call a Cab!”

In 1992, America's 3,337 cab companies had over 41,000 vehicles in action (38,700 were cabs). America had 14,711 ambulances and rescue vehicles and 106,902 commercial school buses.

These are just a few of the passenger transportation statistics you'll find in *Miscellaneous Subjects* based on the 1992 Census of Transportation, Communications, and Utilities.

It also has information for other industries covered in this census: broadcast industries, travel agencies, public warehousing, water and air transportation, and pipelines. This report is the sole source of statistics on miscellaneous subjects for states and metro areas.

In the report you'll also learn that –

- In 28 states, a fifth of telephone company revenue came from supplying network access to end-users. (The sample-based Annual Survey of Communication Services – described on page 1 of this issue – has data for revenue derived from network access, but only at the *national* level. The census, by contrast, can provide information at the *state* level.)

- The nation's 27,688 travel agencies generated \$61.1 billion in gross sales; \$54.4 billion of this was for purchased travel. About 78 percent of this was for air travel.

- Pleasure boat dockage, boat slip rental, launch fees, and storage was provided by 3,398 water transportation establishments nationwide; revenue totaled \$663 million. Florida led the country with 421 establishments and

\$86 million in revenue; New York was second with 365 establishments and \$66 million in revenue; California (201 establishments and \$81 million) was third and Maryland (172 establishments and \$32 million) was fourth.

*Miscellaneous Subjects* is crammed with fascinating facts. It's where we put detailed industry-specific data.

You can order the report from our Jeffersonville, Indiana, facility for \$10 (see page 2) or access it via our Web site ([www.census.gov/prod/www/titles.html#trans](http://www.census.gov/prod/www/titles.html#trans)).

For more information about the *1992 Census of Transportation, Communications, and Utilities, Miscellaneous Subjects* report, contact Sidney Marcus, Services Division (301-457-2786; [smarcus@census.gov](mailto:smarcus@census.gov)).

## Splish Splash!

In 1995, U.S. manufacturers shipped 135,336 hot tubs and spas designed for noninstitutional use, with a value of \$333 million. To plumb the statistical depths of sinks, tubs, and showers, access our Web site and check our quarterly report on *Plumbing Fixtures*, Series MQ34E ([www.census.gov/ftp/pub/industry/mq34e955.txt](http://www.census.gov/ftp/pub/industry/mq34e955.txt)).

For more information about this report, contact Annette Ralston, Manufacturing and Construction Division (301-457-4750; [aralston@census.gov](mailto:aralston@census.gov)).

*Plumbing Fixtures* is just one of several reports with current information on specific manufacturing industries. To get to other reports, access our Web site ([www.census.gov/econ/www/alpha.html](http://www.census.gov/econ/www/alpha.html)), and you'll find the necessary links.

## State Governments Collected \$399 Billion in Taxes

*State statistics on page 10*

In fiscal year 1995, state governments collected \$399 billion in taxes. Almost half came from sales and gross receipts taxes; just over 30 percent came from individual income tax.

Our Web site ([www.census.gov/govs/www/sttax95.html](http://www.census.gov/govs/www/sttax95.html)) has statistics on the kinds of taxes collected in each state. It also has instructions for downloading via *ftp*. The information

covers the state fiscal year which ends June 30 in all but four states: New York (March 31), Texas (August 31), Alabama (September 30) and Michigan (September 30).

For more information on the statistics, contact Henry Wulf, Governments Division (800-242-2184; [hwulf@census.gov](mailto:hwulf@census.gov)). To get these files via diskette or E-mail, contact Governments Division at the number above.

## State Government Tax Collections: 1995

(\$Thous.)

	Total taxes	Sales and gross receipts taxes		License taxes	Income taxes		All other taxes
		General	Selective <sup>1</sup>		Individual	Corporation net	
United States <sup>2</sup>	\$399,156,355	\$132,236,159	\$64,611,100	\$26,096,343	\$125,610,125	\$29,074,915	\$21,527,713
Alabama	5,077,827	1,364,911	1,280,494	480,698	1,482,662	236,279	232,783
Alaska	1,922,463	—	101,039	75,078	—	528,005	1,218,341
Arizona	6,223,489	2,771,856	827,935	343,607	1,482,749	417,481	379,861
Arkansas	3,391,785	1,301,937	586,897	196,957	1,047,119	191,600	67,275
California	53,269,075	17,687,262	4,933,279	2,870,933	18,344,342	5,747,929	3,685,330
Colorado	4,529,650	1,230,748	681,845	266,170	2,101,708	190,026	59,153
Connecticut	7,474,119	2,368,000	1,340,795	316,539	2,474,355	698,918	275,512
Delaware	1,588,707	—	242,106	521,781	562,371	193,545	68,904
Florida	18,583,230	10,656,548	3,670,398	1,318,296	—	944,969	1,993,019
Georgia	9,486,639	3,538,675	921,485	402,384	3,841,595	653,296	129,204
Hawaii	2,874,496	1,363,262	431,709	83,667	925,714	47,296	22,848
Idaho	1,733,120	575,752	238,418	149,260	599,724	129,470	40,496
Illinois	16,589,789	4,958,866	3,470,758	949,146	5,312,159	1,481,460	417,400
Indiana	8,045,753	2,709,816	866,068	228,396	3,257,299	874,305	109,869
Iowa	4,403,428	1,462,892	603,587	402,385	1,617,498	220,675	96,391
Kansas	3,765,488	1,379,070	515,862	199,053	1,232,989	261,408	177,106
Kentucky	6,284,623	1,680,525	1,246,396	373,361	1,964,843	340,912	678,586
Louisiana	4,676,969	1,490,235	916,528	445,074	1,061,606	283,076	480,450
Maine	1,812,574	650,210	274,695	115,010	640,472	63,290	68,897
Maryland	8,060,982	1,951,031	1,546,836	357,134	3,400,487	365,759	439,735
Massachusetts	11,601,135	2,481,300	1,255,324	429,049	5,974,201	1,205,667	255,594
Michigan	17,723,494	5,865,988	1,801,147	853,459	5,473,072	2,130,395	1,599,433
Minnesota	9,327,886	2,741,603	1,428,084	711,475	3,663,517	665,756	117,451
Mississippi	3,599,244	1,691,654	730,669	226,427	683,247	203,339	63,908
Missouri	6,751,959	2,348,110	928,478	481,194	2,535,063	369,424	89,690
Montana	1,214,152	—	249,108	140,549	372,093	75,520	376,882
Nebraska	2,219,725	781,099	406,310	150,584	740,902	123,924	16,906
Nevada	2,698,343	1,437,820	822,551	307,914	—	—	130,058
New Hampshire	916,542	—	540,716	112,031	37,758	166,451	59,586
New Jersey	13,606,950	4,133,278	2,842,034	720,570	4,540,082	1,028,947	342,039
New Mexico	2,844,484	1,218,664	397,271	155,791	591,734	150,343	330,681
New York	34,294,492	6,844,960	4,929,197	1,013,751	17,589,489	2,814,568	1,102,527
North Carolina	11,425,714	2,794,111	2,067,265	710,224	4,699,115	906,007	248,992
North Dakota	958,725	283,382	264,693	75,963	142,997	69,880	121,810
Ohio	15,186,174	4,752,099	2,729,766	1,332,548	5,552,503	713,252	106,006
Oklahoma	4,416,463	1,143,583	707,086	575,082	1,416,921	166,746	407,045
Oregon	4,286,038	—	546,570	504,266	2,797,575	312,001	125,626
Pennsylvania	18,262,139	5,550,290	3,103,095	1,872,596	4,929,522	1,784,579	1,022,057
Rhode Island	1,490,340	456,610	312,046	85,202	530,406	82,160	23,916
South Carolina	4,763,097	1,794,120	676,270	326,921	1,655,954	250,214	59,618
South Dakota	694,037	358,879	178,837	87,654	—	39,914	28,753
Tennessee	5,907,721	3,360,568	1,203,613	603,188	101,511	493,072	145,769
Texas	20,288,774	10,274,777	6,161,558	2,790,740	—	—	1,061,699
Utah	2,675,502	1,066,552	292,021	99,123	1,024,072	147,374	46,360
Vermont	801,376	173,644	220,729	64,558	250,283	48,274	43,888
Virginia	8,783,939	1,920,623	1,524,568	429,699	4,315,545	367,832	225,672
Washington	10,195,584	6,047,504	1,587,832	482,196	—	—	2,078,052
West Virginia	2,731,907	793,465	666,702	150,665	709,923	218,686	192,466
Wisconsin	9,029,488	2,571,854	1,276,294	436,442	3,932,948	670,891	141,059
Wyoming	666,725	208,026	64,136	71,553	—	—	323,010
District of Columbia	2,438,463	485,651	309,368	47,422	643,676	160,679	791,667

— Represents zero. <sup>1</sup>Selective sales and gross receipts taxes are separate levies on specific products such as motor fuels, alcoholic beverages, tobacco products, and the like. <sup>2</sup>Excludes amounts for the District of Columbia.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce. Compiled from state statistics on the Web ([www.census.gov/govs/www/sttax95.html](http://www.census.gov/govs/www/sttax95.html)).

## U.S. STATISTICS AT A GLANCE

### Economic Indicators

	Latest data	Unit	Latest month	Previous month	Last year	Percent change from previous month year	
Business .....				Sources: Census Bureau, Federal Reserve Board			

Retail: Sales	Nov.	\$Bil.	206.1	206.8	198.4	-0.4	3.8
Inventory	Oct.	\$Bil.	314.8	312.8	305.3	0.7	3.1
Inv./sales ratio	Oct.	Ratio	1.52	1.52	1.56	(X)	(X)
Consumer installment credit	Oct.	\$Bil.	1,177.9	1,175.7	1,082.7	0.2	8.8
Merchant wholesalers: Sales	Oct.	\$Bil.	202.0	201.4	189.6	0.3	6.5
Inventory	Oct.	\$Bil.	258.6	257.0	254.6	0.6	1.6
Stock/sales ratio	Oct.	Ratio	1.28	1.28	1.34	(X)	(X)

### Construction and Housing

..... Sources: Census Bureau, Federal Housing Finance Board

Residential: Building permits – AR	Nov.	1,000	1,415	1,362	1,450	3.9	-2.4
Housing starts – AR	Nov.	1,000	1,514	1,386	1,458	9.2	3.8
New home sales – AR	Nov.	1,000	772	676	679	14.2	13.7
New home mortgage rate – NSA	Nov.	Pct.	7.80	7.95	7.46	-1.9	4.6
New construction: Total expenditures – AR	Nov.						
Current dollars		\$Bil.	592.0	581.0	549.7	1.9	7.7
Constant (1992) dollars		\$Bil.	512.2	503.4	485.0	1.7	5.6

### Manufacturing

..... Sources: Census Bureau, Federal Reserve Board

Durable goods: Shipments	Nov.	\$Bil.	170.8	168.8	164.9	1.2	3.6
New orders	Nov.	\$Bil.	172.3	174.9	165.2	-1.5	4.3
Unfilled orders	Nov.	\$Bil.	488.5	487.0	439.8	0.3	11.1
Total goods: Shipments	Nov.	\$Bil.	318.3	315.5	303.7	0.9	4.8
Inventories	Nov.	\$Bil.	439.9	438.1	417.6	0.4	5.3
Inv./ship ratio	Nov.	Ratio	1.38	1.39	1.37	(X)	(X)
Index of industrial production	Nov.	1987=100	128.0	126.9	122.4	0.9	4.6

### U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services

..... Source: Census Bureau

Exports of goods and services	Oct.	\$Bil.	71.7	68.8	67.5	4.2	6.2
Imports of goods and services	Oct.	\$Bil.	79.7	80.3	74.4	-0.7	7.1
Trade balance	Oct.	\$Bil.	-8.0	-11.4	-6.9	-30.2	15.7

### Money Supply, Prices, Interest Rates

..... Sources: Federal Reserve Board, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Treasury

Money supply (M1)	Nov.	\$Bil.	1,076	1,076	1,129	–	-4.7
Consumer Price Index – NSA	Nov.	1982-84=100	158.6	158.3	153.6	0.2	3.3
Producer Price Index <sup>1</sup>	Dec.	1982=100	133.4	132.7	129.6	0.5	2.9
Prime rate charged by banks <sup>2</sup>	Dec.	Pct.	8.25	8.25	8.65	–	-4.6
3-month U.S. T-bill – NSA	Dec.	Pct.	4.87	5.03	5.16	-3.2	-5.6

### Other Principal Indicators

..... Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bureau of Economic Analysis

Civilian labor force	Dec.	Mil.	135.0	134.8	132.4	0.1	2.0
Unemployment rate	Dec.	Rate	5.3	5.3	5.6	–	-5.4
Index of leading indicators	Nov.	1992=100	102.6	102.5	100.9	0.1	1.7
Personal income – AR	Nov.	\$Bil.	6,574	6,542	6,229	0.5	5.5

Qtr. 3  
1996      Qtr. 2  
1996      Percent  
change<sup>3</sup>

Chained (1992) dollars:							
Gross domestic product (GDP)		\$Bil.	6,928	6,893	2.1		
Personal consumption expenditures		\$Bil.	4,694	4,688	0.5		
Gross private domestic investment		\$Bil.	1,093	1,039	22.9		

– Represents zero. AR Annual rate. NSA Not seasonally adjusted. X Not applicable. <sup>1</sup>Finished goods. <sup>2</sup>As of end of month. <sup>3</sup>Annualized rate.

Note: Figures are seasonally adjusted except as noted. Unless otherwise noted, all amounts are in current dollars as of the reference year.

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## America's Elders

Elderly men were more likely than elderly women to receive income from Social Security in 1989, according to a recent 1990 census file on CD-ROM.

Detailed information on the older population can be obtained in *Subject Summary Tape File 19, The Older Population of the United States*, available on disc for \$150 from Customer Services (301-457-4100; *orders@census.gov*).

The file has information on many topics – for example, sex, race, Hispanic origin,

### Elderly Men More Likely to Receive Income From Social Security

Percent of elderly men and women receiving Social Security income in 1989

Age	Total men	Percent receiving Social Security	Total women	Percent receiving Social Security
65-69	4,555,259	78	5,604,849	79
70-74	3,437,489	88	4,620,884	85
75-79	2,357,689	88	3,732,982	85
80-84	1,333,230	87	2,549,565	84
85-89	592,350	85	1,423,326	81
90 and over	238,051	81	749,601	77

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce. Compiled from statistics in *Census of Population and Housing, 1990, Subject Summary Tape File 19, The Older Population of the United States*.

education, employment, income, language spoken, housing, disability status, and so forth. The figures are shown for the nation, regions, divisions, and states.

For more information about the file, contact Arvella Johnson, Population Division (301-457-2378; *arvella.c.johnson@ccmail.census.gov*).

Users interested in the U.S. elderly population also should check out the *Special Tabulation on Aging* based on the 1990 census. Contact Customer Services (301-457-4100) or our Internet site ([www.census.gov/ftp/pub/mp/www/rom/msrom6j.html](http://www.census.gov/ftp/pub/mp/www/rom/msrom6j.html)) for details.